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American Pediastrums, with eleven hundred illustrations," a second edition of which, revised and enlarged, appeared in 1892. In 1887 appeared, in two volumes, his "Fresh-water Algæ of the United States, exclusive of the Diatomaceæ and complementary to the Desmids," with twenty-three hundred illustrations, and, finally, in 1890, the "Diatomaceæ of North America," also with twenty-three hundred figures, published by the Comenius Press, at Bethlehem. By an examination of the dates it will be found his first work was published when he was sixty-seven years of age, and although undoubtedly the preparations had long been nearly complete, his work is nevertheless a monument of activity in advanced life. The only title added to his name on the title-pages is that of "Member of the American Society of Microscopists," which he joined in 1882, and some of us remember very well his tall form and the kindly interest he took, which was not merely characteristic of him in public, but also especially in his own home, where, instead of retiring to a study, he loved to work surrounded by his family. His books are to be considered entirely as the result of individual labor and enterprise, and will remain for some time of the highest authority on the subject to which they relate. He was married on July 6th, 1848, to Elizabeth Caroline (Weiss) Seidel, daughter of Jedediah and Mary Weiss, of Bethlehem. He died February 10, 1893, in the seventy-sixth year of his age.

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**DR. EDGAR ALONZO MUNDORFF.**

Dr. Mundorff was born May 10, 1850, and from early boyhood lived in the city of Pittsburg, Pennsylvania. He attended the public schools, but never completed the course at the high school, entering Willoughby College, Ohio, as soon as he was sufficiently advanced. He directed all his efforts to preparing for the study of medicine, but was compelled to leave college before completing the course. Soon after he began to read medicine with Dr. John Dixon, Sr., and finally graduated from Jefferson Medical College in 1872. In his studies he made a good record, was very fond of microscopic work, and was one of the first to apply this instrument to the detection of disease germs. Immediately after graduation he located on the Southside, and, pursuing his researches with the microscope, was in constant receipt of letters from all parts of the country asking his opinion on disputed points. In 1886 he was

elected professor of pathology at the Western Pennsylvania Medical College. He was also president of the Southside Medical Society, of the Allegheny City Medical Society, and of the Pittsburg Microscopical Society. Endowed with a kind heart and friendly disposition, he made hosts of friends, and was one of the most widely known of the physicians of Pittsburg. He had a wonderful memory and few could surpass him in command of language. He became a member of our Society in 1887, and died at the West Penn Hospital, of heart failure, on April 24, 1893.

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**EZRA HOLLIS GRIFFITH, A. M.**

Many members of our Society will regret to learn of the death, on the evening of the 18th instant, of Professor E. H. Griffith, at his home, in Chicago, Illinois, at the age of fifty-six. He was born in Oneonta, Otsego county, New York, enjoyed a liberal education, and throughout his life was interested in literary and scientific pursuits.

For twenty-seven years Mr. Griffith represented De Land & Co., soda manufacturers, Fairport, New York. Mr. Griffith had the respect and confidence of all the leading business men of this country with whom he did business. For a number of years his office had been in this city, and during the past two years Chicago has been his home.

In early life, while a teacher, Professor Griffith became interested in the use of the microscope. The desire for a portable instrument led to his invention of the Griffith microscope, a very notable and popular instrument among specialists. He was largely instrumental in organizing the American Microscopical Society, and for several years had charge of what is known as "the Working Session." In recognition of his services he was made a member of the Royal Society of Microscopists of London.

In political sympathy he was always affiliated with the Republican party. At the age of sixteen he united with a Baptist Church in New York and led a consistent Christian life. The Church of Christ had in Professor Griffith a liberal supporter and the ministry a constant friend and sympathizer.

Being possessed of generous impulses, he was easily touched with the sufferings of others. The needy found in him a friend and the discouraged a helper.